

# CRS Report for Congress

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## **Terrorism: Some Legal Restrictions on Military Assistance to Domestic Authorities Following a Terrorist Attack**

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### **Summary**

The Constitution empowers to the President to act as Commander in Chief of the armed forces and to see to the execution of federal law; it gives Congress the authority to make federal law including laws for the regulation of the armed forces. The Posse Comitatus Act prohibits use of the armed forces to perform civilian governmental tasks unless explicitly authorized to do so. There are statutory exceptions to ensure continued enforcement of state and federal law, to provide disaster assistance, and to provide technical support for law enforcement. There are constitutional impediments to the use of the military to nationalize an industry, to try civilians, and to compel state officials to perform federally-imposed duties. Unlawful use of the armed forces might result in criminal or civil liability for responsible authorities and frustrate prosecution of terrorists. For a more complete discussion, see CRS Report 95-964, *The Posse Comitatus Act & Related Matters: The Use of the Military to Execute Civilian Law*.

The President is Commander in Chief of the armed forces of the United States and is constitutionally charged to take care that the laws of the United States are faithfully executed, *U.S. Const.* Art. II, §§2, 3. Congress is the repository of federal legislative authority and is charged with the responsibility to make rules and regulations for the governance of the armed forces of the United States, *U.S. Const.* Art. I, § 8, cl.14. Authority not constitutionally vested in the national government, here or elsewhere, is reserved to the states and the people, *U.S. Const.* Amends. X, IX.

Congress, through the Posse Comitatus Act (PCA), has forbidden use of the armed forces to perform the tasks of civilian government in this country except where expressly permitted by statute or the Constitution, 18 U.S.C. § 1385. The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, prompted some calls for the increased use of the military to fight

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terrorism. While the USA PATRIOT Act (Pub. L. 107-56) broadened the permissible circumstances for the use of the military to assist law enforcement agencies in countering terrorism, Congress also reaffirmed its determination to maintain the principle of the posse comitatus law, 6 U.S.C. § 466.

## **Statutory Exceptions to the PCA**

Congress has provided the President with the authority to use military force to enforce the law under a number of different circumstances. The President has explicit statutory authority to use military personnel to suppress insurrection or to overcome obstructions to or interference with the enforcement of federal or state law, 10 U.S.C. §§ 331 to 333; and to grant the request of a state governor to use military resources to perform emergency work for 10 days following a major disaster (with 75% of the cost to be borne by the federal government), 42 U.S.C. § 5170b.

Chapter 18 of title 10, U.S. code (10 U.S.C. §§ 371-382) provides the authority for and regulates the use of the military to support law enforcement agencies. The Secretary of Defense has explicit statutory authority to permit assistance to federal, state and local law enforcement (on a reimbursable basis, 10 U.S.C. § 377, without adversely affecting military preparedness, 10 U.S.C. § 376, and without using personnel to conduct searches or arrests, 10 U.S.C. § 375) in the form of sharing intelligence gathered in military operations, 10 U.S.C. § 371; supplying military equipment and facilities, 10 U.S.C. § 372; providing training and advice on the use and maintenance of equipment, 10 U.S.C. § 373; and maintaining and operating equipment, 10 U.S.C. § 374. Department of Defense personnel may be made available to federal law enforcement agencies to operate equipment in conjunction with counter-terrorism operations (including the rendition of a suspected terrorist from a foreign country) or the enforcement of counter-drug laws, immigration laws, and customs requirements. Department of Defense personnel may operate equipment for the purposes of detecting and monitoring air, ground, and sea traffic; conducting aerial reconnaissance; intercepting vessels or aircraft near U.S. borders; operating law enforcement base facilities overseas; transporting personnel and facilitating communications in conjunction with the above activities; and transporting suspected terrorists to the United States for trial, so long as the requesting law enforcement agency maintains custody over the accused at all times, 10 U.S.C. § 374(b)(2).

If the Attorney General and the Secretary of Defense jointly determine that an emergency exists involving chemical or biological weapons of mass destruction, the Secretary of Defense may provide resources and personnel to assist civil authorities, 10 U.S.C. § 382, subject to reimbursement, where such assistance is necessary for the enforcement of sections 175 (prohibiting biological weapons) or § 2232c (repealed, should probably refer to § 2232a – prohibiting the use of certain weapons of mass destruction) of title 18, U.S. Code. However, military personnel may not make arrests, participate directly in searches or seizures of evidence, or participate directly in intelligence collection for law enforcement purposes, unless such action is necessary for the immediate protection of human life and cannot be accomplished by law enforcement personnel, 10 U.S.C. § 382(d)(2). Forms of assistance authorized under section 382 include the operation of equipment to monitor contain, disable, or dispose of the weapon involved.

The corresponding authority for the Attorney General to request military assistance is found in 18 U.S.C. § 2332e. Unlike 10 U.S.C. § 382, however, the provision is not limited to emergencies involving chemical and biological weapons, but was amended in the PATRIOT Act (Pub. L. 107-56, § 104) to cover all weapons of mass destruction, which are defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2332a to include:

- (A) any destructive device as defined in section 921 of [] title 18[see below];
- (B) any weapon that is designed or intended to cause death or serious bodily injury through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals, or their precursors;
- (C) any weapon involving a disease organism; or
- (D) any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life.

A destructive device is defined under 18 U.S.C. § 921(a)(4) as:

- (A) any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas-- (i) bomb, (ii) grenade, (iii) rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces, (iv) missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce, (v) mine, or (vi) device similar to any of the devices described in the preceding clauses;
- (B) any type of weapon (other than a shotgun or a shotgun shell which the Secretary finds is generally recognized as particularly suitable for sporting purposes) by whatever name known which will, or which may be readily converted to, expel a projectile by the action of an explosive or other propellant, and which has any barrel with a bore of more than one-half inch in diameter; and
- (C) any combination of parts either designed or intended for use in converting any device into any destructive device described in subparagraph (A) or (B) and from which a destructive device may be readily assembled.

The Attorney General also has authority to request military assistance in enforcing the prohibition of transactions involving nuclear materials, 18 U.S.C. § 831. Section 831 proscribes, *inter alia*, the intentional unauthorized receipt, possession, use, transfer, alteration, disposal or dispersal of any nuclear material or nuclear byproduct material that the defendant knows is likely to cause the death or serious bodily injury to any person, or substantial damage to property or to the environment. The Attorney General may ask the Secretary of Defense for the assistance of any DoD personnel in accordance with chapter 18 of title 10, 18 U.S.C. § 831(d), or, in case of an emergency as determined by the Attorney General and Secretary of Defense, may request military assistance “notwithstanding [the Posse Comitatus Act].” Assistance under § 831 (probably meaning subsection (e) only) includes the authority to arrest persons and conduct searches and seizures, as well as “such other activity as is incidental to” its enforcement or to protect persons or property from the proscribed conduct. 18 U.S.C. § 831(e). The Secretary of Defense may require reimbursement as a condition of assistance, 18 U.S.C. § 831(e)(4). (This last provision should probably be read to apply only to assistance under subsection (e); reimbursement of assistance under subsection (d) is likely meant to be controlled by 10 U.S.C. § 377.)

There is additional statutory authority, until September 30, 2004, for the Secretary of Defense to provide assistance to federal law enforcement agencies in responding to acts or threats of terrorism, 10 U.S.C. § 382 note. The nature of the assistance is not limited to the operation of equipment, but military personnel may not participate directly in

searches, seizures, arrests, or “other similar activity,” or the collection of intelligence for law enforcement purposes. Reimbursement of the incremental costs of providing the assistance is required but may be waived if the Secretary of Defense determines and notifies Congress that a waiver is in the interest of national security.

Finally, it is arguable that Congress’ authorization for the use of force against terrorists responsible for the September 11 attacks, Pub. L. No. 107-40, 115 Stat. 224 (2001), has mooted some of the limitations on the use of the military for law enforcement purposes by recasting them as military operations. For example, the arrest and rendition of terrorist suspects abroad for trial in the United States has been unnecessary, as such persons have instead been transported to the military detention facilities at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, where they may eventually be tried by military commissions. By treating suspected terrorists as “enemy combatants” rather than criminals, the Administration could assert that their treatment is a matter for the military rather than law enforcement agencies, even for persons found within the territory of the United States. See *Padilla ex rel. Newman v. Bush*, 233 F.Supp.2d 564, 588 (S.D.N.Y. 2002), *rev’d in part* 352 F.3d 695 (2d Cir. 2003); see also CRS Report RL31724, *Detention of American Citizens as Enemy Combatants*.

## **Inherent Presidential Authority to Use Troops to Enforce the Law**

The questions of the President’s authority to act in the absence of an explicit statutory exception remain unresolved. The PCA aside, it appears that the President may not use the military to:

- seize an industry critical to national security even in a national emergency when Congress has declined to empower him to do so, *Youngstown Co. v. Sawyer*, 343 U.S. 579 (1952)
- subject civilians to military tribunals for criminal prosecution while civilian courts remain available, *Reid v. Covert*, 354 U.S. 1 (1957); *Ex parte Milligan*, 71 U.S. (4 Wall.) 2 (1866)
- compel state officials to execute federal authority, *Printz v. United States*, 521 U.S. 898 (1997).

Restrictions on use of the National Guard (until federalized) are a matter of state law which varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

Performance in excess of authority might result in criminal and/or civil liability for responsible officials, 18 U.S.C. § 1385, *Bivens v. Six Unknown Agents*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971), *U.S. Const.* Art.II, §4; suppression of evidence, *cf.*, *United States v. Walden*, 490 F.2d 372 (4th Cir. 1974); dismissed criminal charges and/or reversed convictions, *United States v. Banks*, 383 F.Supp. 368 (D.S.D. 1974); *United States v. Jaramillo*, 380 F.Supp. 1375 (D.Neb. 1974).